

Beef Handbook

Developing A Beef Evaluation System

Make Every Look Count

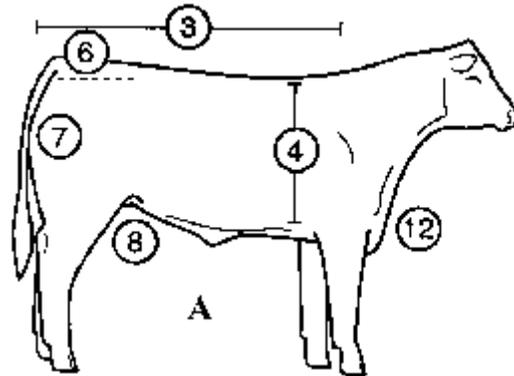
Side View

When you view the class of cattle from the side, compare them for:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Balance | 7. Depth and fullness of quarter |
| 2. Height | 8. Trimness of flank |
| 3. Length of body | 9. Trimness of middle |
| 4. Depth of rib | 10. Correctness of feet and legs |
| 5. Levelness of rump | 11. Length of head and neck |
| 6. Length of rump | 12. Trimness of brisket |

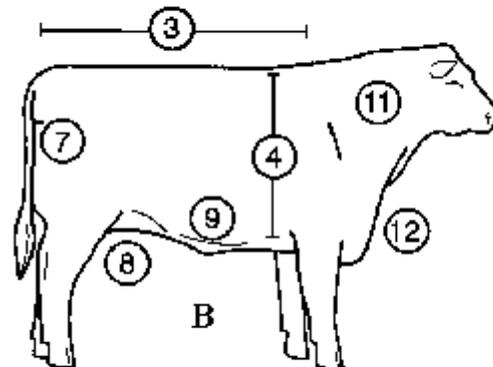
Steer "A": Ideal

Extra length of body - 3
 Adequate depth of rib - 4
 Adequate length of rump - 6
 Deep, muscular quarter - 7
 Trim flank - 8
 Trim brisket - 12



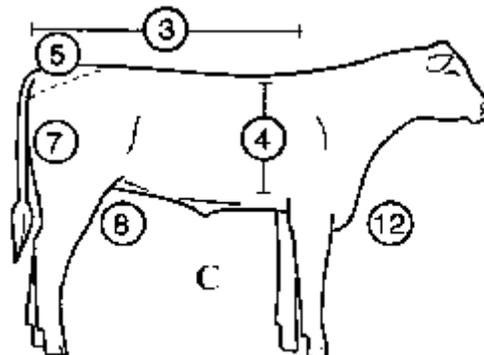
Steer "B": Inferior

Short bodied - 3
 Excessively deep ribbed - 4
 Flat soft quarter - 7
 Full flanks - 8
 Wasty, middled - 9
 Shorter, thicker neck - 11
 Deep, full brisket - 12



Steer "C": Inferior

Average length of body - 3
 Shallow ribbed - 4
 Steep rumped - 5
 Flat shallow quarter - 7
 Cut up in flank - 8
 Extremely trim brisket - 12

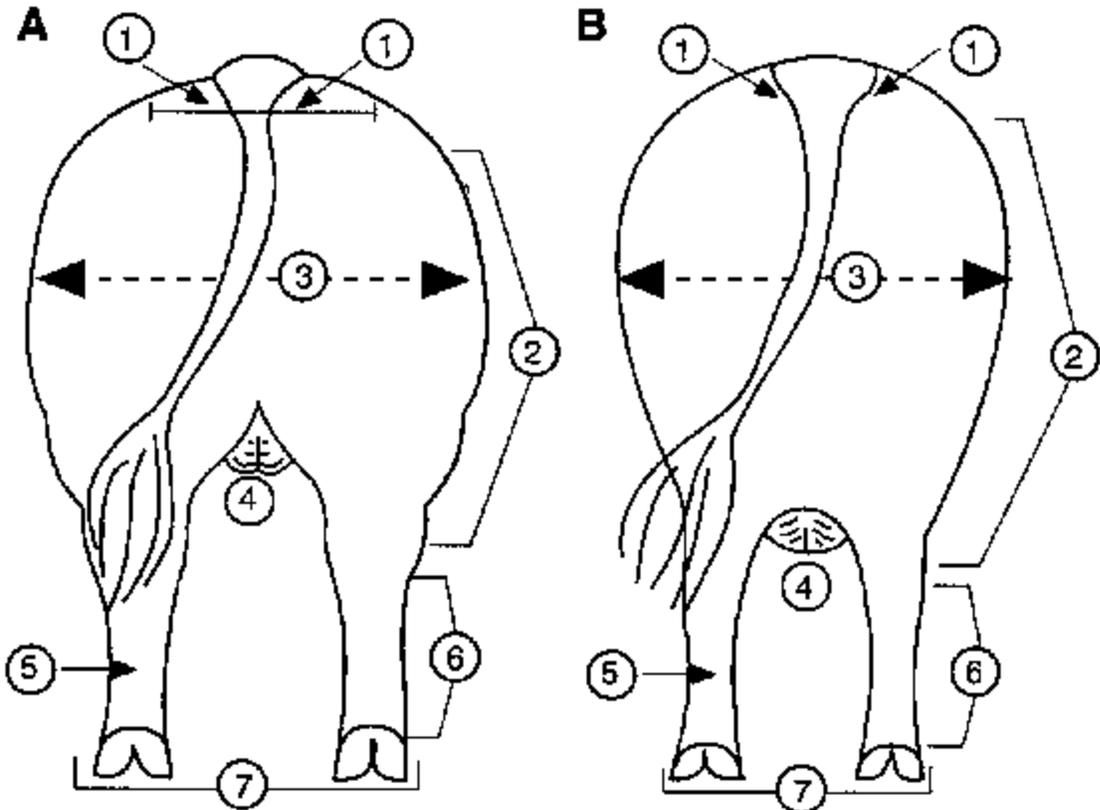


Make Every Look Count

Rear View

When you view a class of cattle from the rear, compare them for:

1. Fat deposits at tailhead
2. Depth of quarter (length of muscle)
3. Width through center of quarter
4. Depth of twist - inverted "U shape (fat) or V shape (trim) in crotch
5. Heaviness of bone
6. Structural correctness
7. Width between hind legs
8. Squareness of rump



Steer "A": Ideal

- No excessive fat about tailhead - 1
- Thick, deep bulging quarter - 2
- Extra width of quarter - 3
- Neat and trim in cod and twist - 4
- Heavy boned - 5
- Correct feet and legs - 6
- Feet set wide apart - 7

Steer "B": Inferior

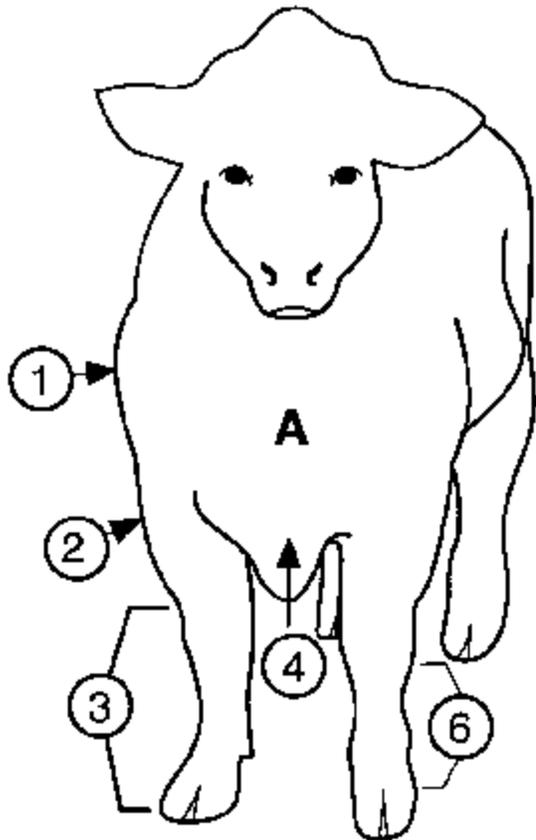
- Excessive fat deposits about tailhead-1
- Shallow, flat quarter - 2
- Narrower through center of quarter (lighter muscled) - 3
- Deep and full in cod and twist - 4
- Lighter boned - 5

Make Every Look Count

Front View

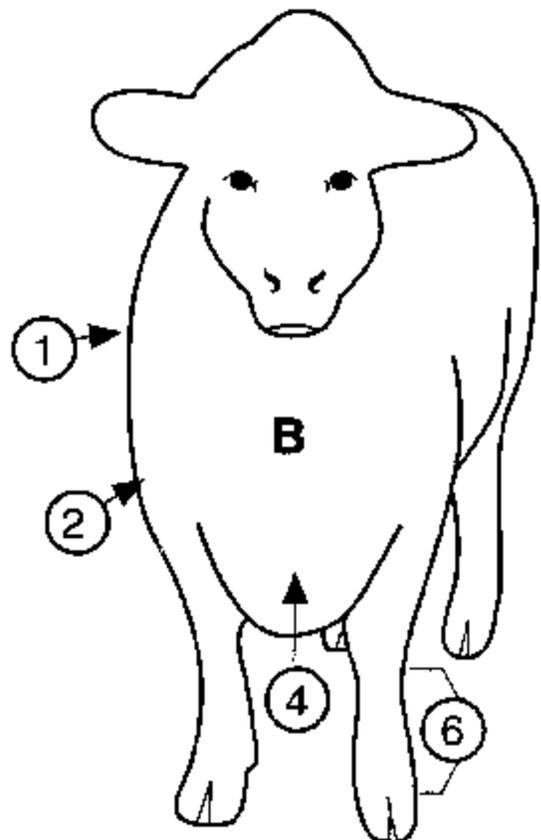
When you view a class of cattle from the front, compare them for:

1. Smoothness of shoulder
2. Forearm muscling
3. Structural correctness
4. Trimness of brisket
5. Width of chest
6. Heaviness of bone



Steer "A": Ideal

Muscular shoulder - 1
Muscular forearm - 2
Correct leg structure - 3
Trim brisket - 4
Heavy boned - 6



Steer "B": Inferior

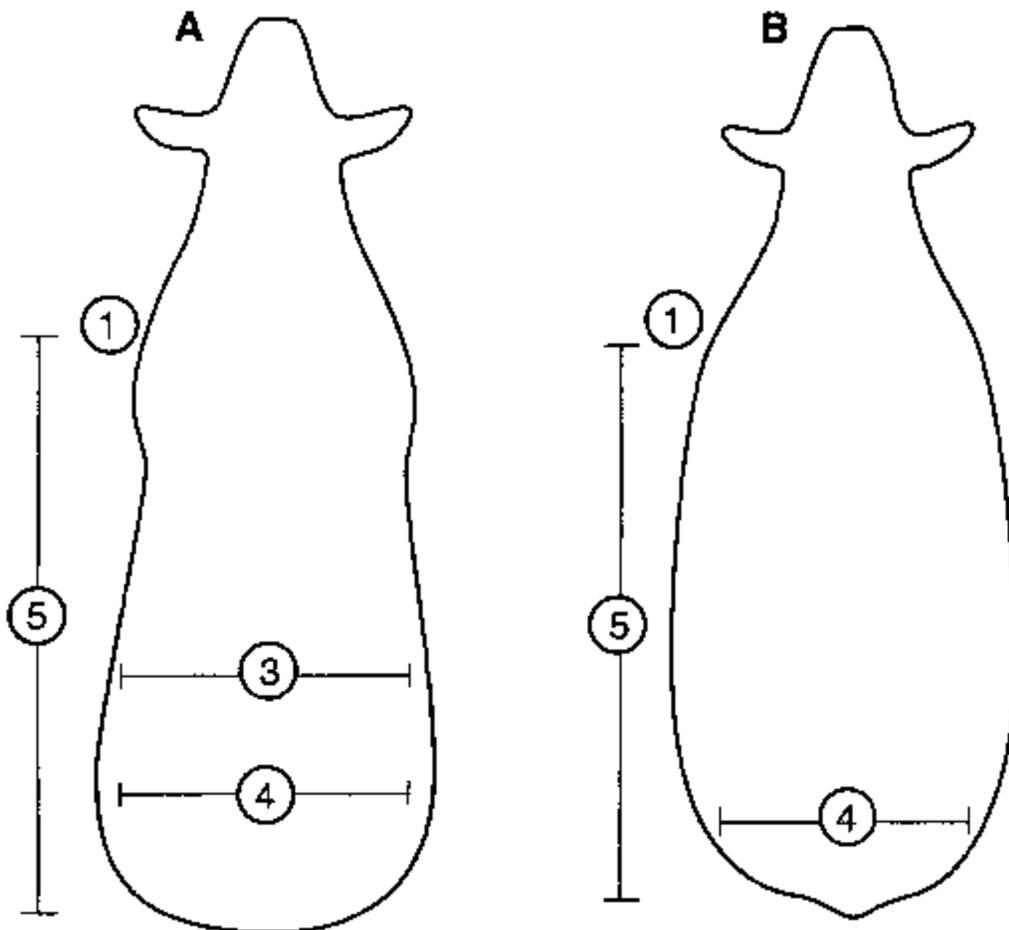
Light muscled shoulder - 1
Light muscled forearm - 2
Extremely full brisket - 4
Lighter boned - 6

Make Every Look Count

Top View

When you view cattle from the top view (up close), compare them for:

1. Smoothness of shoulder
2. Rib cage capacity (spring of rib)
3. Width of loin
4. Thickness of rump
5. Shape of top - Look for the "coke bottle" shape; a slim, clean neck that blends into muscular shoulders. A heavy muscled lean calf should be wider on the ends than in the middle.
6. Degree of finish



Steer "A": Ideal

Muscular shoulder - 1
Extra width of loin - 3
Thick rump - 4
Heavy muscled, trim calf exhibiting "coke bottle" shape - 5

Steer "B": Inferior

Light muscled shoulder - 1
Narrow rump - 4
The widest part of the body is the middle, indicating a light muscled, wasty calf lacking definition of shape - 5